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New Fungi from Mississippi

BY S. M. TRACY AND F. S. EARLE

Descriptions of other fungi from Mississippi have been published by the authors in this Bulletin, **22**: 174-179, and **23**: 205-211, and lists of all parasitic species known from the state in Bulletins 34 and 38 of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station. The following additions are from the Gulf Coast and adjacent islands, a region that has already afforded a large number of new or local species, both among fungi and the higher plants. Types of the following are in the herbaria of the authors, and duplicates from the same collections have been placed in the herbaria of Columbia and Harvard Universities, Rutgers College, Missouri Botanical Garden and other institutions.

Aecidium Stillingiae

Hypophyllous or rarely amphigenous: spots definite, bright yellow, 1 cm. or more in diameter: pseudoperidia densely crowded, cylindrical, elongated, .5-.75 mm., irregularly lacerate and recurved, cells quite uniformly pentagonal, conspicuously roughened by ridge-like folds, 25-30 μ ; aecidiospores light yellow, subspherical, epispore thick, slightly roughened, 22-29 μ .

On leaves of *Stillingia ligustrina*, Wisdom, Miss., June 14, 1897, S. M. Tracy, no. 3413. Also previously collected at Ocean Springs, Miss.

Ustilago caricicola

Involving occasional spikes, only slightly distorting the inflorescence: spore masses hard, brown, 2-5 mm. in diameter, externally fibrous and almost wool-like; spores mostly ovoid, minutely echinulate, slightly fuscous, about $6 \times 4 \mu$.

On *Carex folliculata*, Augusta, Miss., June, 1897, S. M. Tracy, no. 3343; Beauvoir, Miss., May, 1898.

Ustilago Psilocaryae

Involving but not destroying the ovaries, transforming the seeds into black powdery masses: spores lenticular, dark brown, opaque, epispore thick, reticulated, 10-14 μ in diameter, 6-8 μ thick.

On *Psilocarya rynchosporioides*, Horn Island, Miss., Oct., 1894, and Oct., 1898, S. M. Tracy, no. 5226.

SOROSPORIUM RYNCHOSPORAE P. Henn.

On *Rynchospora semiplumosa*, Biloxi, Miss., June, 1898, S. M. Tracy, no. 5225.

This South American smut is new to the United States.

Cerebella Anthaenanthiae

Destroying the ovaries: stomatic mass globose, 3–5 mm. in diameter, at first reddish-orange, becoming velvety black with the maturity of the dark colored spores: glomerules subglobose, composed of several, sometimes 10 or 12, connate spores that are quite variable in size, the larger 20–24 μ ; separate spores ovoid or angular from pressure, fuscous, average size 10–12 $\mu \times 8$ –10 μ .

On *Anthaenanthia rufa*, Ocean Springs, Miss., fall of 1890. Biloxi, Miss., Oct., 1894 and 1898, S. M. Tracy, no. 5219.

This form was mentioned in Bull. Miss. Ag. Exp. Sta. 34: 94 under *C. Paspali* and was then tentatively referred to that species.

Cerebella Panici

Infesting the ovaries: stomatic mass oval, 1.5–3 mm. often covering the glumes, nearly black throughout: glomerules depressed-spherical, composed of 3–5 spores, dark-olivaceous, smooth or minutely roughened, 10–12 $\mu \times 8$ –10 μ , remains of pedicel usually distinct; spores ovoid, angular on inner sides, about 8 \times 6 μ .

On *Panicum virgatum*, Ocean Springs, Miss., 1891; Biloxi, Miss., Oct., 1898, S. M. Tracy, no. 5217.

Mentioned in Bull. Miss. Ag. Exp. Sta. 34: 94 and there referred to *C. Paspali*.

Cerebella Sorghi

Infesting the ovaries: stomatic mass globose, 5–6 mm. in diameter, enveloping the glumes, dark or black throughout: glomerules subglobose, usually composed of three spores, smooth or slightly roughened, brown, 8–10 μ in diameter; spores ovoid, 6–8 \times 5–6 μ .

On *Sorghum nutans*, Manuel, Jackson Co., Miss., Sept., 1898.

The form on *Chrysopogon avnaceus* from Tuskegee, Ala., that was referred to *C. Andropogonis* in Bull. Ala. Ag. Exp. Sta. 80: 207, probably belongs here.

Diplodina quercuum (Cke.) Tracy & Earle

Hypophyllous, without spotting or discoloring the leaves: perithecia subsuperficial, solitary or gregarious, subconic, about 150 \times

100 μ , black: sporules elliptical, hyaline, uniseptate, not constricted, guttulate, 16–18 $\mu \times 4$ –5 μ .

On living leaves of *Quercus Virginiana*, Ocean Springs, Miss., Feb., 1898, Tracy & Earle, no. 5253.

This seems to be *Sphaerellopsis quercuum* Cke. Grev. 12: 23 and *Ascochyta quercuum* (Cke.) Sacc. Syll. Fung. 3: 393, as nearly as can be determined from the brief and unsatisfactory description.

Coniosporium palmicola

Epiphyllous: acervuli abundant, scattered, subrotund, .5–.75 mm. in diameter, permanently covered by the epidermis which finally splits along one or both sides: sporules globose, opaque, minutely roughened, 11–13 μ .

On languishing leaves of *Sabal serrula* a, Biloxi, Miss., 1898, S. M. Tracy, no. 5243.

Cercospora Decumariae

Epiphyllous, occupying deadened areas at the apical end of the leaf, diffused: hyphae fasciculate in large clusters from a tuberculate base, short, simple, continuous, fuscous, 15–20 \times 5–6 μ : conidia narrowly obclavate, much attenuated below, slightly fuscous, the enlarged upper part 5–7-septate, the attenuate lower portion continuous, 70–80 $\mu \times 4$ –5 μ .

On languishing leaves of *Decumaria barbara*, Ocean Springs, Miss., Nov., 1897, S. M. Tracy, no. 5206.

Cercospora Morongiae

Caulicolous: spots definite, dark colored, oval, 3–5 mm. long: hyphae in dense clusters, simple or rarely branched, frequently septate, somewhat torulose, fuscous, 75–100 $\mu \times 4$ –5 μ : conidia obclavate, fuscous, 3–5-septate, 50–60 $\mu \times 3$ –4 μ .

On stems of *Morongia uncinata*, Ocean Springs, Miss., Apr., 1898, S. M. Tracy, no. 5205.

Cercospora Oxydendri

Hypophyllous on brown and deadened spots sometimes reaching 1 cm.: hyphae in small clusters, simple or branched, nodulose, several-septate, slightly fuscous, 20–25 $\mu \times 5$ –6 μ : conidia slender, curved, nearly hyaline, 4–7-septate, 50–60 $\mu \times 3$ μ .

On languishing leaves of *Oxydendron arboreum*, Biloxi, Miss., Oct., 1898, S. M. Tracy, no. 4086.